

# The Daily Freeman.

## EVENING EDITION.

The Freeman.  
With his hand upon his charter,  
And his foot upon the soil,  
He will stand—like a martyr  
For his Freedom and his God

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.

A. W. WHEELLOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT.  
FRIDAY, FEB. 7, 1862

HAVING CHOSEN OUR CAUSE WITHOUT GUILE  
AND WITH PURE MOTIVES, LET US RENEW OUR  
EFFORTS IN COURAGE AND FORWARD WITHOUT FEAR  
AND WITH MANLY DEEDS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

### A DAILY FREEMAN

Will be published at this office until further notice. Two editions will be issued, one to be ready for the mail West, and the stages that leave Montpelier in the afternoon, the other in the morning in season for the morning mails. Each edition will contain the latest telegraphic news to the time of going to press.

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### An Old Issue Revived.

There seems to be a disposition to revive the issue on the Slavery question which separated the Republicans and the various shades of opposition in the past political strife in the Nation. Although this issue is taking in some quarters a form slightly different from what it then was, it is essentially the same. It is the question what and how strong guarantees are in the Constitution to protect and shield Slavery from the efforts of the people to be rid of the institution. The evils of Slavery, especially since the Rebellion, are pretty generally conceded, and the institution finds but few apologists at the North, and only here and there an admirer. But there is coming to be a large and very formidable party at the North, who cry out "Let it alone, you have no right to touch it," as soon as bold thinkers suggest that the axe should be laid at the root of the tree. This party is led by those who were formerly Democrats, and counts in its ranks the majority of those once hostile to the Republican party. It has Bayard and Pease and Saulsbury and Powell in the Senate, and Vandigham, and a few like him, in the House, who form its advanced guard. But it counts also amongst its members many who were apparently while the Republican party existed—ardent advocates of keeping Slavery within the smallest possible limits in this Government. The papers, formerly Democratic, in this State, are all in this party and rejoice at every evidence of its success. Some of the papers, formerly Republican, are also in the same interest, and share in its rejoicings,—though it is due to them to say that they do not yet seem to like very much to have their lucubrations endorsed as true Democratic doctrine, and take considerable time and space in explaining that they do not mean what they say. And yet we believe that their Democratic contemporaries are quite right, and the Rutland Courier and the Burlington Sentinel are entirely justified in quoting these dissertations on the danger of treating Slavery as a rebel that has no rights which the Government is bound to protect, as true Democratic doctrine.

The truth is, however much we may endeavor not to see it, that Slavery is the cause of this war. The fact that where there is no slavery there is no rebellion, and where there is the most slavery there is the bitterest hostility to the Government, is a single fact that ought to be conclusive upon this point. There are more slaves than freemen in South Carolina, and this State is the mother of treason. Western Virginia is nearly free from the institution, and she has cut herself adrift from the blight that is on the rest of the Old Dominion. Maryland is a slave State, though in far less proportion than Georgia, and yet Maryland would have been in rebellion had it not been for the determination of Gov. Hicks, and the arguments of Federal bayonets. Little Delaware has not much slavery, yet, while she is nominally loyal, she is represented in the United States by Bayard and Saulsbury, men who are not now open traitors, because they think it won't pay. Kentucky is also nominally loyal, and yet half her territory is held by rebel soldiers, and this apparently without any protest from the inhabitants of the portions of the State so occupied; and the same is true of Missouri,—and neither of these States is kept from being overrun by its own rebels, except by the strong arm of the Federal Government with its hundreds of thousands of troops within their borders. And it is really the free State influence in these two States which alone is unflinching in its support of the Union—the slave interest being loyal, where it is at all, only as a matter of policy and self

preservation, and not as a sentiment or affection.

It is this rebellious slave interest which has so long controlled the Government, and made its laws, and dictated its policy, whose power in the Nation and whose conduct in the exercise of that power gave rise to the Republican party. The principles on which that party was founded were that Freedom is better morally, politically and socially than Slavery, and that the Government should be administered in the interests of Freedom, according to the true intent and purpose of its founders. This Republican principle triumphed in the Presidential election, and the slave interest rebelliously took up arms against the Government it could no longer control. Now to us it is a very plain proposition that either the Republican party were wrong all through their political history in urging that Slavery was an evil that ought to be, as far as possible, within the limits of the Constitution, crippled, or else there are wrong to day who so persistently say that Slavery must be let alone in this war.

But these new champions of the slave interest tell us, to be sure, that slavery has constitutional guarantee, and that the Government that is endeavoring to keep itself in existence must respect all these guarantees. This is but the old argument of the Dred Scott decision and Judge Taney over again, with a new gloss and a sugar coating of pretended hostility to slavery in theory, while aiding and comforting it in fact. There are certain clauses in the Constitution which relate to persons held to service or labor, and while they remain there nobody objects to giving the loyal slaveholders the full benefit of them, unless the stern necessities of the Government should yet require a vigorous and far-reaching policy respecting slaves. But is there any clause in the Constitution forbidding the confiscation of the property of rebels, whether that property has been actively employed against the Government or not? If there is, the Government may as well stop operations at once, for it cannot make the least progress in the war without confiscating, in fact, rebel property. If it is true that rebel property may be confiscated, then it is also true that the slaves of rebels may be confiscated for the use of the Government. These propositions must stand or fall together. And we would be glad to have these rigid Constitutionalists point out to us wherein it is unconstitutional to confiscate the slaves of rebels, if they admit that the act of the last session of Congress is constitutional,—and if that law is unconstitutional, it would be pleasant to see them turn their guns against the administration, which approves it and now acts upon it, rather than against their former allies who are only following out the ideas which formerly controlled them and us alike.

But some of these new converts to the faith that Slavery must be let alone, profess to still believe that the Government may confiscate all rebel property, including slaves. To be sure, they don't spend any time in advocating such a measure, but put in that article of their faith as a defence when they are accused of bolstering up the wicked system; just as a great many of the political opponents of the Republican party in former times pretended to agree that Slavery was a great evil and that it would be a blessing to the Country to be rid of it, but who always voted to put men in power who took most particular care that Slavery came to no harm. They looked one way while they rowed in the opposite direction. And those persons now apparently exult in the confident belief that Slavery is to be destroyed through the agency of the present war, and yet they continually oppose every measure whether in Congress or in the army that looks directly towards that result. We certainly should rejoice in such a result as much as any of those defenders of the rights of Slavery, but we differ from them in this,—that we believe that active treatment is necessary to rid us of the evil, while they believe in letting the devil cast himself out. Slavery is too strong too well entrenched, has too much vitality to die of itself just yet. We are in favor of assisting nature,—for her slow processes of killing the evil have not yet accomplished much, and in this we believe that we are but pursuing to their logical consequences the ideas upon which the Republican party was founded.

Although the telegraph does not give us much reliable news now-a-days, there is something significant, if true, in the statement that an expedition is moving up the Tennessee river. We have had a vague hint that gunboats were moving up that river flanked by a large land force, on either side, and it now appears that Gen. McClernand and Gen. Grant, with a large force estimated by some at over 20,000 men, are in the immediate vicinity of Fort Henry, which is just over the State line in Tennessee, fifty miles from the mouth of the river, and very near the railroad connecting Memphis and Bowling Green. A battle at that point was expected, and the rebels occupied the Fort in considerable strength, and it was rumored that Beauregard was in command. We must soon have news of the result of the expedition.

TENNESSEE A DEFAULTER.—The agent of the State of Tennessee in London, on the 1st ult., announced that he had not received orders to pay interest on her bonds, and the creditors may now whistle for their money.

### Abraham and Sarah.

"And he lifted up his eyes, and looked, and lo, three men stood by him. \* \* \* And he said, my Lord, if I have found favor in thy sight, pass not away. \* \* \* And I will fetch a morsel of bread, and comfort ye your hearts; after that ye shall pass on."

Upon one of the cold, dreary, rainy Saturdays of last month, the 76th Regiment of New York Volunteers, arrived in New York, after a cheerless night ride down the Hudson River Railroad from Albany. By some slight accident one of the trains was detained, with all the principal officers, while the other train, full of hungry men, arrived at Thirty-first street, in time for a late breakfast, but with little prospect of breaking it, for they had no one to move them forward, and the orders of their officers, which a soldier's first duty is to obey, were to await orders at that point; and there, till after 10 o'clock, in cold cars or upon colder pavements, they did wait, tantalized with the thought of being upon the very threshold of plenty, but unable to cross, though they should perish with hunger. The air was chilly and fetid in the cars; it was filled with rain, and cold with out. It was not a cheerful beginning of their "marching onward" to the war.

In vain they looked about for some inviting place for hungry men to appease their raging appetites. None was in sight. By and by, one sat out, as he said, to cross the Potomac on a foraging expedition. Although he crossed a good deal of water, we don't think it belonged to that river. When he returned, he had a loaf of bread, which he divided with his mess, and they ate as though it was uncommonly good.

"I say, Bill," said one soldier to another, "lend me sixpence, and I'll go and get a loaf, and divide it with you. I am hungry enough to eat horse."

Bill, however, refused to lend, because Jim had failed to pay a former loan. Several other soldiers, tantalized with the sight of food, felt hunger all the keener; and as though they could not sit there starving, started out in pursuit of food. It is not so easy for a stranger to find it in that neighborhood as in some parts of the city.

They would find grog anywhere, everywhere. If we mistake not, there are three of these pauper-making, soldier-killing holes, on the corners of Thirty-second street and Tenth avenue, while on the other there is a very humble-looking butcher shop kept by an Irishman with a heart bigger than that of any ox he ever hung upon his meat-hooks. The only name that we can give him is the only one that he gave us when we inquired: "It was 'Abraham.' " "And your wife's?" "Sarah."

If the doctrine of transmigration is true, then had these good people the souls of the old patriarch and his wife. Their characters correspond to theirs of old, that we read of in the Book where we found the lines that head this item.

As a squad of the soldiers were wandering along the opposite side of the street peering about, Abraham saw that they were in pursuit of something that was not to be found in a bar-room, and "he lifted up his eyes" and beckoned with his hand, and when they came over, he said: "Are you hungry? Then pass not away. Come in here; I will fetch a morsel of bread and comfort ye, God bless ye."

And so he led them in through his little meat shop, into a little back room, and there was Sarah; and Sarah said: "Och, sure, gentlemen, ye're as welcome as sunshine in harvest, to the little that we can give ye, and it 'tis none the richest, I am sure ye have got what'll be after giving it the sweet taste."

So, while Sarah bustled about her kitchen, parlor, and dining-room, all in one, that did not contain a single whole chair, but several benches and stools, upon which she seated her guests around the little pine table, Abraham went out and brought in some loaves of bread, and Sarah sliced off generous quantities of head-cheese, and poured out cup after cup of good strong hot coffee, and probably never felt happier than she did to see these men eat her humble fare with such a relish.

In the meantime Abraham had gone out in front of his shop again to "lift up his eyes," and whenever he saw more hungry soldiers, he beckoned them over, introducing them to Sarah something in this way:

"I say, old woman, could ye be after giving these a sup of yer coffee and a bite of bread; they're as hungry as the others, and God will be giving ye his blessing for it; and maybe somebody will be feeding our Mike, when he is hungry."

"Indade I will, to the last sup in the shanty. Now, good men, will ye that are full, be after retreating a bit, so that the empty ones can get in, God bless ye."

Again the cups and plates were replenished; again Abraham sallied out to some place that he knew of for a basket of loaves; and so squad after squad of men were fed, and we hope all felt as much thankfulness in their hearts, as these good souls did pleasure at the opportunity of giving the best they had to feed the soldiers of their adopted country.

A gentleman who happened to be present at this interesting feast, was anxious that Abraham and his wife should accept something in the way of compensation.

"Never a ha'penny. An' haven't I a son and a nory in the army, an' won't God be good to them, to pay me for all this? An' maybe one of them may want to share a crust that some of these poor fellows may have to give some day.—And won't it taste all the sweeter to know their poor old mother has paid for the crust in advance, with a bite and a sup to these poor fellows? No, no, 'tis never a cent that'll cross my palms, for all I have given. It would be the curse to me, and burn a hole in me pocket, to let the siller out. I'm sure ye re as welcome as those that Abraham and Sarah of old fed with the young calf, nice and tender; and all I ask is that ye will read that story when ye want to remember us as ye 'pass on.' God bless and always feed ye, as long as ye fight the enemies of our country."

And so, with thankfulness and blessings, the soldiers passed on; but they never will forget Abraham and Sarah as they found them in New York.

POLITICAL.—A Union State Convention in New Hampshire, has put in nomination Paul J. Wheeler of Newport for Governor, and Joseph Baldwin of Nashua for Railroad Commissioner. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the policy of President Lincoln, and declaring that the war is not one for subjugation but for Government.

DELAWARE A FREE STATE.—A bill is to be introduced into the Legislature of Delaware to abolish slavery in that State. By this bill it is provided that all slaves over thirty five years of age shall be freed within ninety days after it becomes law; all under thirty-five shall become free on reaching that age; all males born after the bill becomes law are to be slaves till they are twenty-one, and females till they are eight; and all slavery is to cease after Jan. 1, 1872. These provisions are made conditional upon this, that Congress will, at its present session, engage to pay the State of Delaware, in bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, the sum of \$900,000 in ten annual installments, \$90,000 to be payable on some day before the 1st September 1862, to establish a fund for securing full and fair compensation to the owners of slaves who shall have been divested of their property by force of the act in question.

Delaware has, according to the census of 1850, 1845 slaves and the sum asked of Congress for their gradual emancipation amounts to 500 dollars ahead. Many of the largest slaveholders are in favor of this bill, and many of the slaveholders would gladly exchange their slaves for money, which they could use in payment for their lands and contemplated improvements.

### None of that Occupation.

Dr. Sprague, in his Annals of the Baptist Pulpit, has the following anecdote of Rev. David Jones, who died in 1820:

On one occasion, when returning from the Army at the North, during the late war, he stopped in New York city, and was invited to preach in the First Baptist Church. When he rose to commence his sermon, he looked up at the ceiling, and round the house, making a general and careful survey of the building. He then cast a keen, scrutinizing glance over the congregation. The whole of this careful survey occupied a very short time, which, to the expectant assembly, appeared twice the length it really was. Of course every eye was fixed on the tall, venerable form in the pulpit, and all were wondering what would come next.

"It seems to me," at length he said, as if satisfied with his survey, "that you have a very nice house here—very neat and very comfortable, and quite a large and respectable congregation. At this unexpected exordium the attention became more profound. 'Things appear very different from what they did when I first came to New York city. I landed here in the morning, and thought I would try if I could find any Baptists. I wandered up and down, looking at the place and at the people, and wondering who of all the people I met might be Baptists. At length I saw an old man, with a red cap on his head, sitting on the porch of a respectable looking house. Ah! thought I, now this is one of the old residents, who knows all about the city, and about every body in it—this is the man to inquire of. I approached him and said 'Good afternoon, Sir—can you tell me where any Baptists live in this city?' 'Hey?'

Here the preacher, in imitation of the action of the deaf old Gothamite, put his hand to his ear, and bent his head in the attitude of a listener. Then raising his voice, as if shouting into the ear of the deaf man, he said—"Can you tell me, Sir, where I can find any Baptists in this place?"

"Baptists, Baptists," said the old man, musingly, as if ransacking all the corners of his memory—"Baptists! I really don't know as I ever heard of any body of that occupation in these parts."

The attention of the congregation was now wide awake. There were of course many smiling faces, as he thus sketched his first attempt to find Baptists in the city of New York. But soon he turned to his subject—and, in a few minutes, tears were seen in the eyes of half the congregation, and no doubt many good impressions were made by his discourse.

If there be a sight on earth more lovely than another, it is to see an aged Christian husband and wife, who have together buffeted the storms of life for half a century, and who now, with children, grand-children, and great-grand-children around them, can look back and recount the triumphs of grace which in mutual love and confidence they have achieved with each other. The love of husband and wife is always hallowed, for it carries with it the seal of heaven; the associations of the family are always blessed when they are based in Christian union; but three hallowed the love and thrice blessed the association, which with the seal of heaven and the blessing of faith, have been still more strongly cemented by the fire of trial and the pressing force of tribulation, under common cares and pleasures, common toils and triumphs, common sorrows and rejoicings, through many rounds of wearisome, but glad-some years.

Our German brethren have a custom of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of marriage, partly in festive but innocent mirth, with suitable and becoming religious exercises; it has never been our privilege to witness such a celebration, but we can well conceive the joy which would mark an occasion of this kind. Would that more of these customs which inculcate the hallowed nature of the marriage relation and the family, were handed down from the fathers. We would then not find so many hasty matches, discordant households, separated families, nor so much false delicacy and licentiousness among us.—*Lutheran Standard*.

FOURTH REGIMENT.—2nd Lieut. Byron Brooks of Westminister, Co. H, has been appointed 1st Lieut. of Co. I, vice Tucker, resigned; Corporal, vice Allard resigned; and Sergeant Isaac Putnam of East Montpelier, Co. G, to be 2nd Lt., Co. H, vice Brooks, promoted.—*Phenix*.

## BY TELEGRAPH TO THE FREEMAN

### 7 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Feb. 6. The order of Secretary Chase, for the payment of the coupon of August bonds in New York, will be somewhat modified, so as to make them payable also by the Treasury at Washington, and Assistant Treasurer at Boston and Philadelphia. The Secretary has authorized the corporation of Washington to issue notes of its denominations from \$100 to \$1,000, to an amount not exceeding \$1,000,000, redeemable in current Bank notes at par in Washington, or in the United States Navy notes. The House this afternoon, the legal tender in the Treasury note bill was adopted by a vote of 93 to 53.

It is said in intelligent circles that no one has been given to the rebel flag of treason, and that the contents of the communication are publicly known.

BURNSIDE.

New York, Feb. 6. A letter from Gen. Burnside in the Philadelphia Inquirer at this date, says a gentleman who has been stopping in Norfolk for some days past, and who is a Northern man, says that it was current in Norfolk when he left that the Federal expedition had left Pamlico Sound, and have gone South on Sunday last.

The special correspondent of the New York Traveller accompanying the Burnside Expedition on board the Constitution, was ordered to be on the vessel by Col. Shingley, he having published some statements concerning the condition of the officers and men of the N. E. Division, and should not have been made public.

GEN. LANE.

The Commercial's Washington dispatches that he will remain in Kansas until news from the War Department. It is believed the matter will be amicably arranged.

AN EMPTY TREASURY.

The Treasury is reduced to its last dollar.—Mr. Chase is urging the passage of some measure of relief through Congress during the present week.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Chicago, Feb. 6. A special dispatch from the Journal, dated Tennessee River, noon of yesterday, says the 1st and 2nd brigades of Gen. B. Cleburne's division, 8000 strong, encamped yesterday evening four miles below Fort Henry. Three of our gunboats made a reconnaissance of the head of Panther Island. The command in the vicinity of Fort Henry is being thoroughly reorganized to day. Seven gunboats of the Com. Foote are in the stream and ready. It is reported that the rebels have been strongly intrenched, and rumor puts Beauregard at Fort. Our troops are in the most excellent spirits.

FROM MISSOURI.

Rolla, Feb. 5. The correspondent of the Missouri Republican says the remainder of Sigel's division started West on Sunday morning under acting Brig. Gen. Coler. Sigel's division started several days since. This part is now occupied only by troops for its protection. The roads are somewhat improved, and the army trains progress with less difficulty. Union refugees from the South-west of Missouri, are taking up their line of march to their homes once more. Every day they are seen on their way South-west. It is rumored that Hains has been captured by Gen. Lee's forces, but it is not confirmed.

Advices from Lebanon justify the idea that it may be several days, perhaps weeks, before the army moves forward, and no movement of importance need be expected until all the troops shall have been concentrated at the point. The latest news from Price is that he is eight miles this side of Springfield (and needs to fight).

The following is a special dispatch to the Democrat:

A messenger from Lebanon who left yesterday at 11 A. M. reports that the enemy's pickets are within 3 miles of that place and that the pickets of the Federals, were within hailing distance. Firing had taken place between them, but was subsequently stopped as if by mutual consent.

The report was current at Lebanon that Price had made an ineffectual attempt by three different routes to move off his baggage, but failed to accomplish it. He finally assured his men that the alternative left was to fight or surrender. Maj. Wright's battalion was 22 miles west in possession of a flour mill. The messenger passed Gen. Sigel's body guard near Gasconade, and also Gen. Asboth, who was crossing that river 13 miles this side of Lebanon.

A batch of prisoners had been captured, including a Capt. Mansfield. The troops from Sedalia had not arrived at Lebanon when the messenger left.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH ARMY IN MEXICO.

San Francisco, Feb. 5.—Arrived, barque Australia, Sandwich Islands, Jan. 14. News of importance. The steamer Golden Age from Panama brings \$80,000 in treasure from Manzanilla, and the steamer Panama, from Mazatlan brings \$75,000 in treasure.

A courier arrived at Acapulco prior to the 26th ult., with intelligence of the defeat of the Spanish army in a severe battle at the national bridge near Vera Cruz. The battle lasted five hours. Intelligence from Western Mexico generally represents the termination of international dissensions and the union of all parties to resist the foreign invasion.

### Notice.

THIS is to certify that I have given my son Samuel J. Davison, his time during the remainder of his minority, and shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

SOUTH HADWICK, March 14, 1861. BREWSTER DAVISON, Father